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(54) Pneumatic tire

Luftreifen

Bandage pneumatique

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(56) References cited:
GB-A- 2 138 367 US-A- 4 365 659
US-A- 5 660 656 US-A- 5 871 602

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Description

[0001] This invention relates to a pneumatic tire, and more particularly to an improvement of a run-flat tire wherein a runnable distance upon puncture of the tire or so-called run-flat running distance can largely be extended while controlling increase of tire weight.

5 [0002] As run-flat tires capable of temporarily running upon puncture of the tire, there have hitherto been proposed tires of various types, some of which have already been commercialized.

[0003] In the conventionally proposed run-flat tires, however, a considerable increase of tire weight is unavoidable for improving the run-flat running performance. Particularly, the tire weight is increased by about 30%.

10 [0004] For example, there is a run-flat tire wherein a reinforcing rubber having substantially a crescent shape at its lateral section is disposed at an inside of a sidewall portion of the tire and contributes to bear the weight of a vehicle body upon puncture of the tire to thereby avoid stress concentration into the sidewall portion of the tire. In this case, as the reinforcing rubber becomes thicker, the run-flat running distance is extended, but the tire weight is increased to bring about the degradation of fuel consumption, increase of rolling resistance, degradation of ride comfort on the vehicle and degradation of other performances.

15 [0005] Attention is also drawn to one disclosures of US-A-4 365 659 and GB-A-2 138 367.

[0006] It is, therefore, an object of the invention to solve the aforementioned problems of the conventional technique and to provide a pneumatic tire in which the run-flat running distance in a run-flat tire of the above type can largely be extended by advantageously controlling the increase of the reinforcing rubber thickness and hence the tire weight.

20 [0007] According to the invention, there is provided a pneumatic tire comprising a tread portion, a pair of sidewall portions connecting to both side ends of the tread portion and extending inward in a radial direction of the tire, a pair of bead portions each arranged at an inner peripheral side of the sidewall portion, and at least one carcass ply toroidally extending between a pair of bead cores embedded in the respective bead portion and turned up around the bead core from one inside toward the outside in the radial direction, in which a reinforcing rubber having substantially a crescent shape at its lateral section is disposed at an inside of the sidewall portion and a cord reinforcing layer containing cord(s) extending in a direction of approximately 90° with respect to a radial line segment is disposed over a zone from one bead portion to one sidewall portion.

25 [0008] In the pneumatic tire according to the invention, the reinforcing rubber mainly disposed at the inside of the sidewall portion while contacting with an inner face of the sidewall portion contributes to bear the vehicle weight upon puncture of the tire as previously mentioned, whereby the stress concentration into the sidewall portion and the carcass ply can be advantageously prevented in the puncture. In the invention, the cord reinforcing layer of organic fiber cord or steel cord is disposed in at least a bead portion, so that the run-flat running distance can be largely extended under an increase of weight considerably smaller than the increase of the reinforcing rubber thickness.

30 [0009] That is, the cord reinforcing layer can effectively support the vehicle weight upon the puncture of the tire because when the tire is subjected to crushing deformation in the puncture, the vehicle weight is supported based on a high tensile strength of the cord in the cord reinforcing layer extending substantially in a circumferential direction against deformation in such a direction that the sidewall portion expands outward in a widthwise direction of the tire, and falling-down of the carcass ply outward in the widthwise direction is effectively restrained under a large crossed angle defined between the cord of the cord reinforcing layer and the cord of the carcass ply in at least the bead portion, and also the cord reinforcing layer functions to obstruct the separation between mutual cords in the carcass ply accompanied with the above expansion deformation of the sidewall portion.

35 [0010] Further, the cord in the cord reinforcing layer is extended in a direction of approximately 90° with respect to a radial line segment and substantially continued in the circumferential direction, so that tension can be advantageously borne by such a cord. On the other hand, if the extending angle is not more than 80°, the cord bearing tension is discontinued at inner and outer ends in the radial direction, so that sufficient effect is not developed and the adhesion at the end portion of the cord is insufficient to cause a danger of separation failure.

40 [0011] In the pneumatic tire according to the invention, therefore, the effective extension of the run-flat running distance can be realized by advantageously controlling the expansion deformation of the sidewall portion under the action of the cord reinforcing layer without increasing the thickness of the reinforcing rubber, and also increase of the tire weight can be controlled to a minimum as far as possible.

45 [0012] In a preferable embodiment of the invention, the cord reinforcing layer has a spirally winding structure of one or more cords. In this case, a joint part is not existent in the cord of the cord reinforcing layer, so that tension is sufficiently borne by the cord as mentioned above and the falling deformation of the bead portion can be more effectively restrained. Particularly, when the cord reinforcing layer has a spirally winding structure of plural cords arranged side by side in the radial direction, the formation of the cord reinforcing layer can be facilitated.

50 [0013] In another preferable embodiment of the invention, the cord reinforcing layer is disposed at an outside of the turnup portion of the carcass ply wound around the bead core from the inside toward the outside in the radial direction of the tire. In this case, the formation of the cord reinforcing layer can be more facilitated in connection with the arranging

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position of the cord reinforcing layer. Also, the cord reinforcing layer is positioned outside a neutral axis, so that it develops a high tensile resistance to the falling deformation of the bead portion and hence the cord reinforcing layer more effectively contributes to support the vehicle weight upon puncture of the tire.

[0014] The invention will be further described with reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein:

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Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic section view of an embodiment of the pneumatic tire according to the invention.

[0015] In Fig. 1 is shown an embodiment of the pneumatic radial tire according to the invention; wherein numeral 1 is a tread portion, numeral 2 a sidewall portion connecting to each side end of the tread portion 1 and extending inward in a radial direction of the tire, and numeral 3 a bead portion connecting to an inner peripheral side of the sidewall portion 2.

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[0016] In this tire, at least one carcass ply, two carcass plies 5, 6 in the illustrated embodiment are toroidally extended between a pair of bead cores 4 embedded in the respective bead portions 3 to reinforce these portions 1, 2 and 3. A side end portion of each carcass ply is wound around the bead core 4 from the inside toward the outside in the widthwise direction of the tire to form a turnup portion. Also, a belt 7 comprised of at least one belt layer is arranged on an outer periphery of a crown portion of the carcass ply.

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[0017] Moreover, each of the carcass plies 5, 6 contains cords arranged substantially in the radial direction therein.

[0018] Furthermore, a reinforcing rubber 8 having substantially a crescent shape at its lateral section is mainly arranged at an inside of the sidewall portion 2 so as to contact with the inner face of the sidewall portion 2. At the same time, a cord reinforcing layer 9 extending in a direction of approximately 90° with respect to a radial line segment and comprised of organic fiber cords or steel cords is disposed at an outside of the turnup portion of the carcass ply 5 over a zone ranging from the bead portion 3 to the sidewall portion 2, particularly in a region between an outer peripheral side of the bead core 4 and an inner peripheral side from a turnup end of the carcass ply positioned outermost in the radial direction in the illustrated embodiment.

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[0019] Moreover, the cord reinforcing layer 9 may be disposed at an outside of a bead filler 10 arranged between a main body and a turnup portion of the carcass ply 5, 6. In other words, the cord reinforcing layer 9 may be disposed between the bead filler 10 and the turnup portion of the carcass ply 5, 6. In any case, the cord reinforcing layer 9 preferably has a spirally winding structure of one or more cords.

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[0020] According to the pneumatic radial tire having the above structure, the vehicle weight can be effectively supported by the cord reinforcing layer 9 in addition to the reinforcing rubber 8 upon puncture of the tire as previously mentioned, so that it is possible to largely extend the run-flat running distance under a slight weight increase resulted from the arrangement of the cord reinforcing layer 9 without substantially increasing the thickness of the reinforcing rubber 8.

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[0021] The following examples are given in illustration of the invention and are not intended as limitations thereof.

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[0022] There are provided radial tires having a tire size of 275/40R17 for Examples 1 and 2 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3, and the tire weight and run-flat running distance are measured with respect to these tires.

[0023] The example tires have a structure shown in Fig. 1, while the comparative tires have a structure shown in Fig. 1 except that the cord reinforcing layer is omitted. Moreover, the cord reinforcing layer used in the example tires has a spiral winding structure of a single cord.

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[0024] The tire weight is obtained by directly measuring the resulting tire. On the other hand, the run-flat running distance is obtained by measuring a running distance when a passenger car (type of motor vehicle: Corvette) provided with four tires is run on a circuit course of an ellipsoidal form at a speed of 40 km/h until the occurrence of damage in the test tire mounted on a left front wheel under a condition that a valve core of the left front-wheeled tire is removed and the other tires are inflated under a given internal pressure. The measured results are shown in Table 1.

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Table 1

	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Example 1	Example 2	Comparative Example 3
50 Maximum thickness of reinforcing rubber (mm)	3	6	3	6	9
55 Cord reinforcing layer	none	none	nylon cord	nylon cord	none
Tire weight (kg/tire)	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.8	15.9

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Table 1 (continued)

	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Example 1	Example 2	Comparative Example 3
5 Run-flat running distance (km)	15	68	163	308	144

[0025] As seen from Table 1, all the example tires can be run over a distance of more than 150 km upon puncture of the tire with a slight increase of tire weight.

10 [0026] As mentioned above, according to the invention, the run-flat running distance can be largely extended while effectively controlling the increase of the tire weight under the action of the cord reinforcing layer.

Claims

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1. A pneumatic tire comprising a tread portion (1), a pair of sidewall portions (2) connecting to both side ends of the tread portion and extending inward in a radial direction of the tire, a pair of bead portions (3) each arranged at an inner peripheral side of the sidewall portion, and at least one carcass ply (5,6) toroidally extending between a pair of bead cores (4) embedded in the respective bead portion and turned up around the bead core from the inside toward the outside in the radial direction, in which a reinforcing rubber (8) having substantially a crescent shape at its lateral section is disposed at an inside of the sidewall portion (2) **characterized in that** a cord reinforcing layer (9) containing cord(s) extending in a direction of approximately 90° with respect to a radial line segment is disposed over a zone from the bead portion (3) to the sidewall portion (2).
- 25 2. A pneumatic tire as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the cord reinforcing layer (9) has a spirally winding structure of one or more cords.
3. A pneumatic tire as claimed in claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the cord reinforcing layer (9) is disposed at an outside of a turnup portion of the carcass ply (5,6).

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Patentansprüche

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1. Luftreifen, der aufweist: einen Laufflächenabschnitt (1); ein Paar Seitenwandabschnitte (2), die beide Seitenenden des Laufflächenabschnittes verbinden und sich nach innen in einer radalen Richtung des Reifens erstrecken; ein Paar Wulstabschnitte (3), die jeweils an einer inneren Umfangsseite des Seitenwandabschnittes angeordnet sind; und mindestens eine Karkassenlage (5, 6), die sich ringförmig zwischen einem Paar Wulstkernen (4) erstreckt, eingebettet in den entsprechenden Wulstabschnitt und nach oben um den Wulstkern herum von der Innenseite aus in Richtung der Außenseite in der radalen Richtung gewendet, in der ein Verstärkungsgummi (8) mit im wesentlichen einer Sichelform in ihrem seitlichen Abschnitt an einer Innenseite des Seitenwandabschnittes (2) angeordnet ist; **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** eine Kordverstärkungsschicht (9), die Kord(e) enthält, der sich in einer Richtung von annähernd 90° mit Bezugnahme auf eine radiale Strecke erstreckt, über einer Zone vom Wulstabschnitt (3) bis zum Seitenwandabschnitt (2) angeordnet ist.
2. Luftreifen nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Kordverstärkungsschicht (9) eine spiralförmig gewickelte Konstruktion aus einem oder mehreren Korden aufweist.
3. Luftreifen nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Kordverstärkungsschicht (9) auf einer Außenseite eines aufgerichteten Abschnittes der Karkassenlage (5, 6) angeordnet ist.

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Revendications

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1. Bandage pneumatique comprenant une bande de roulement (1), une paire de flancs (2) se connectant aux deux extrémités latérales de la bande de roulement et s'étendant vers l'intérieur dans la direction radiale du pneu, une paire de talons (3) chacun agencé du côté périphérique intérieur du flanc, et au moins un pli de carcasse (5, 6) qui s'étend toroïdalement entre une paire de tringles (4) enrobées dans leur talon respectif et qui est retourné

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autour de la tringle dans la direction radiale de l'intérieur vers l'extérieur, dans lequel une gomme de renforcement (8) possédant une section latérale essentiellement en forme de croissant est disposée du côté intérieur du flanc (2), **caractérisé en ce que** une nappe de renforcement en cordes (9) contenant de la (des) corde(s) s'étendant dans une direction d'approximativement 90° par rapport à un segment linéaire radial est disposée sur une zone s'étendant du talon (3) jusqu'au flanc (2).

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2. Bandage pneumatique comme revendiqué dans la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la nappe de renforcement en cordes (9) possède une structure à enroulement en spirale d'une ou plusieurs cordes.
- 10 3. Bandage pneumatique radial comme revendiqué dans la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisé en ce que** la nappe de renforcement en cordes (9) est disposée du côté extérieur de la partie retournée du pli de carcasse (5, 6).

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FIG. 1